



Urban District of Horbury

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR  
and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1950



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Chairman of the Council:  
Councillor H. V. Bennett, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:  
Councillor E. Briggs

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Councillor F. L. Jagger (Chairman)  
Councillor H. V. Bennett  
Councillor F. J. Baines  
Councillor E. Briggs  
Councillor H. S. Crooke  
Councillor E. E. Lee  
Councillor G. Senior  
Councillor F. Wilson, J.P.  
Councillor H. Holmes  
Councillor J. M. Oddie, J.P.  
Councillor H. Wilkinson

HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:  
William G. Evans, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:  
Edwin F. Richley, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Assistant:  
Raymond Burfield

Town Hall,  
Horbury,  
Nr. Wakefield.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Rateable value of General Rate: at 31/12/50—£37,867.

Sum represented by a Nett Penny Rate: at 31/12/50—£141.

Area of district: 1,280 acres.

Population: Registrar General's estimate at 30/6/50—3,044

Number of inhabited houses: 2,623.

Birth Rate: 12.4 per 1,000 population.

Death Rate: 13.3 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Death Rate: 60 per 1,000 live births.

Zymotic Death Rate: Nil.

Rainfall: 25.03 inches.



Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report. Broadly speaking the general picture is the same as that shown in my Report for 1949. Such differences as there are are noted in the body of the Report.

As in previous reports, I have included statistics and comments on many services concerned with community health for which the Council have no administrative responsibility. I have done this, partly because I know of the Council's interest in anything affecting the well-being of the people of the district but also because I believe that all public services have a common purpose and no one authority can fulfil its duties efficiently without having a fairly detailed knowledge of the services provided by other bodies in the same area. I trust that my Annual Reports go some way towards providing the Council with that knowledge.

The Council's support and interest has been of great value to the work of my department. The assistance and co-operation of my colleagues on the staff of the Council has always been available when required.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EVANS.

## SECTION A VITAL STATISTICS

### Births

Live Births:—				M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...		55	40	95
Illegitimate	...	...		2	3	5
				57	43	100

Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population—12.4

Still Births:—				M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...		1	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—
				1	1	2

Rate per 1,000 live and still births—20

### Deaths

M.	F.	Total
49	58	107

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population—13.3

TABLE I  
Causes of Death and Age Distribution

Cause of Death	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-30		30-45		45-60		60-75		75+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, respiratory											4						2	
Tuberculosis, other							1										1	
Cancer									3		4	2	2	4	8	5	12	14
Diabetes										1			3				1	3
Coronary disease, angina										1	2	3	2	3			7	4
Other heart and circulatory diseases	1						2			1	1	5	5	5	14	12	22	
Influenza															1		1	
Pneumonia, Bronchitis		1								1	1	1	2	4			6	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis									1					1			1	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion									1									1
Congenital malformation		1																1
Other diseases	3												1	2		2	4	4
Motor vehicle accidents							1			1								2
All other accidents											1					3	1	3
Total all causes	4	2					1	2	1	5	10	6	12	18	21	25	49	58



TABLE II

## Comparative Statistics

	Horbury U.D.	Aggregate W.R. Urban Districts.	Aggregate W.R. Rural Districts.	W.R. Admin. County.	England and Wales.
<b>Birth Rate.</b>					
(per 1,000 estimated population)	12.4	15.9	17.4	16.3	15.8
Still Births .....	20	24	22	24	*
<b>Death Rate.</b>					
(all per 1,000 estimated population)					
All Causes .....	13.3	12.4	10.0	11.8	11.6
Infective and parasitic (exc. T.B. but inc. V.D.) .....	—	0.10	0.11	0.10	*
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .....	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.32
Tuberculosis—Other .....	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer .....	3.23	1.94	1.51	1.83	1.99
Vascular lesions of the nervous system .....	0.99	1.70	1.29	1.59	*
Heart and Circulatory .....	4.60	4.66	3.62	4.39	*
Respiratory Diseases .....	1.37	1.26	0.94	1.18	*
<b>Infant Mortality.</b>					
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) .....	60	33	39	35	30
<b>Maternal Mortality.</b>					
(Deaths of mothers in child-birth per 1,000 live births) .....	9.80	0.95	1.06	0.93	0.86

\* Figures not available.

TABLE III

## Infantile Mortality in 1950

Nett deaths from stated causes under one year=6

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under one month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under one year
Prematurity .....	2		1		3					3
Intra-cranial haemorrhage ..	1				1					1
Congenital malformation ..	1				1					1
Broncho-pneumonia .....						1				1
Totals .....	4		1		5	1				6

Death Rate of Infants under one year (per 1,000 live births):—

Administrative County of West Riding of Yorkshire	35
Horbury Urban District ... ..	60

TABLE IV

## Comparison of Vital Statistics 1916-1950

	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate
1916 .....	7,788	18.1	11.5	6	42
1917 .....	7,851	21.1	14.9	10	60
1918 .....	7,880	16.5	12.4	4	30
1919 .....	7,954	12.9	11.4	6	58
1920 .....	8,014	12.4	13.3	6	60

The general pattern of the vital statistics shows little change from 1949. The birth rate shows a further slight decrease and the general death rate a slight increase. These changes bring the deaths higher than the births for the first time for many years. Table I shows the same general incidence of deaths in age-groups and the same causes—diseases of the heart and circulatory system and cancer—are the main killing diseases, being responsible for 45 and 26 deaths respectively.

Table II shows comparative statistics. In this table Horbury does not compare favourably with the other areas listed. These are, however, misleading because of the small numbers involved in the rates for Horbury. For example, while the maternal mortality rate for the district is approximately ten times that of any of the other areas, there was, in fact, only one maternal death.

The infant mortality rate at 60 is double that for England and Wales though there were only six deaths. Table III shows that five of these occurred in babies under one month old and prematurity remains the most important cause of death numerically.

Table IV is the same as last year with the figures for 1950 added. The only comment I would add is that the 1951 Census (provisional estimate) suggests the population as estimated in previous years was slightly in excess of the true figure.

## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### 1. Laboratory Facilities

There was no change in the facilities provided during the year. The laboratory staff under Dr. Lane are available for consultation on epidemiological and other problems as well as carrying out bacteriological work.

#### 2. Ambulance Facilities

These are available as hitherto.

#### 3. Isolation Hospital Accommodation

Cases from Horbury are admitted to Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital. During the year 11 cases of scarlet fever were admitted.



#### 4. General Hospitals

There appears to be very little improvement in the availability of hospital accommodation. The chronic sick continue to be the chief sufferers in this respect.

#### 5. After Care

This was asked for in various forms in seven cases, the requests coming from three different hospitals. Convalescence was provided in three other cases on the request of the private doctor.

#### 6. Nursing Homes

The only nursing home in the district continues to function. Accommodation is provided for midwifery cases only.

#### 7. Domiciliary Nursing

The District Nurse, Nurse Bate, paid 2,476 visits to 112 cases during the year.

#### 8. Venereal Diseases

Treatment centres are available in all the nearby large towns, the nearest being at the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

There appears to be a general improvement in the incidence of V.D. This is due to recent advances in treatment. Modern drugs and methods lead to shorter periods of treatment. The sufferer is rendered non-infectious more rapidly and there are fewer defaulters. The co-operation of mothers attending ante-natal clinics in allowing their blood to be examined has led in some cases to the early detection of unsuspected cases and prompt treatment has prevented congenital infection.

#### 9. Maternity Services

##### (a) Institutional

Of 102 births, 49 took place in hospital. This is approximately the same proportion as last year.

Since October, by arrangement with the Board's consultant obstetrician in this area, cases applying for admission because of unsuitable home conditions have been referred to this department for recommendation. Cases applying on other grounds are dealt with direct by the hospital. The arrangement is working satisfactorily.

## (b) Ante-Natal

The ante-natal clinic is held weekly at the Congregational Church. Dr. I. Hargreaves, Assistant County Medical Officer, is the Medical Officer. There were 410 attendances of 111 expectant mothers. Of these, 35 were awaiting confinement at the end of the year. That is to say, of the 102 confinements that took place during the year, the mothers in 76 cases attended the clinic. In addition to these 11 mothers made 12 attendances for post-natal examination.

## (c) Domiciliary Midwifery

One midwife, Nurse Cass, normally deals with all Horbury cases. Fifty-three cases were delivered during the year and 29 of them had gas and air analgesia.

## (d) Maternal Mortality

One mother died in hospital following childbirth. She had been admitted to hospital as a booked case before confinement.

## 10. Child Welfare

Clinics. These are held weekly at the Congregational Church. Dr. Neil continues his work as Medical Officer. The number of children attending was 284. Those under a year made 1,378 attendances and those between one and five years made 467 attendances.

The Voluntary Committee continue to do excellent work and I must thank them and Dr. Neil for their assistance.

## 11. School Health Service

## (a) Medical Inspection of School Children

There were 954 children on the registers of the four Horbury schools at the end of the year. The following is a record of the inspections carried out during 1950:—

School	No. of Sessions	No. of children seen	
		At Routine examinations	At Non-Routine examinations
Horbury Bridge ... ..	2	37	13
Horbury Council (M.) ...	8	83	105
Horbury Council (I.) ...	7	59	103
Horbury St. Peter's (I.) ..	4	56	28
Horbury St. Peter's (G.) .	3	23	47
Horbury St. Peter's (B.) .	3	30	43
		<hr/> 288	<hr/> 339

Classification of the nutrition of children carried out at the time of the routine medical inspections gave the following results:—

	A. (Good)	B. (Normal)	C. (Poor)
Entrants ... ..	43	70	1
Intermediates ... ..	29	92	—
Leavers ... ..	29	23	1
	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 2 = 288
	<hr/> 35.07%	<hr/> 64.24%	<hr/> .69%

(b) Consultant Services

The ophthalmic service is now working satisfactorily, but the ear, nose, throat and orthopaedic work continues to be held up through lack of clinic facilities at the hospitals.

The position in regard to orthopaedics has been somewhat improved by the establishment of a weekly clinic at Ossett for minor orthopaedic defects. It is in the charge of Nurse Andrews, an experienced orthopaedic nurse, who gives remedial exercises to appropriate cases. Others are referred to their own doctors.

(c) Cleanliness Surveys

School	No. on Register	Number inspected	No. of individual children infested	Percentage	
				1950	1949
Horbury Bridge .....	78	77	2	2.5	6
Horbury St. Peter's (I.) ....	133	131	17	13	23
Horbury St. Peter's (B.) ....	142	142	11	8	4
Horbury St. Peter's (G.) ....	145	145	27	18	14
Horbury Council (I.) .....	160	158	11	7	10
Horbury Council (M.) .....	297	293	23	8	7

These figures show that apart from a considerable improvement at St. Peter's Infant School, the general picture is no better than last year. I feel sure that no substantial improvement is to be looked for unless and until the nursing staff available to deal with this problem, as to inspection, treatment and education, is substantially increased.

(d) School Clinic

This is held twice weekly (Monday and Thursday mornings) during school terms.



Dr. Hargreaves, Assistant County Medical Officer, attends monthly on the first Thursday in each month.

During 1950 attendances were as follows:—

No. of sessions	...	...	...	...	85
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	1954
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	23

## 12. Mental Health

There are in the area 12 certified mentally defective persons under statutory supervision, two under voluntary supervision, one under guardianship and two on licence from Institutions. The Social Worker has been instrumental, in co-operation with Youth Employment Officers and the Ministry of Labour, in placing several who are capable of employment in work suited to their capacity. Seven of the supervision cases are in full-time and one in part-time employment, whilst both licence cases were working regularly during the period under review. A pleasing feature has been the sympathetic attitude of many employers and their willingness to assist in the effort to fit the mentally handicapped into the social scheme. Parents and guardians generally are appreciative of the interest shown in the defective under their care and the Social Worker is frequently called upon to assist in other problems of family life which cause them worry.

The parents of two young defectives are anxious for Institutional care to be provided, but owing to the shortage of hospital accommodation vacancies have not yet become available.

Background histories have been furnished in six cases admitted to a mental hospital.

Three discharged from the mental hospital (all voluntary patients) have become "after-care" cases and have been visited, as long as was necessary, to help them with their domestic problems.

## 13. Home Help Service

The County Council increased their establishment of Home Helps in August in order to cope with the growing demand for this service. In Horbury 53 cases were dealt with during the year, compared with 38 last year. Of the 58, 25 were cases of illness, 16 were maternity cases and 12 were aged people.

SECTION C  
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(a) **Water Supply**

This is purchased in bulk from Wakefield Corporation and from the Dewsbury and Batley Joint Water Board.

The supply from these sources has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. It is regularly sampled and tested and during the year seven bacteriological and two chemical analyses were carried out. All were satisfactory.

Both sources are treated waters and therefore the question of plumbo solvency does not arise.

No instances of contamination were found during the year.

All the dwelling houses in the district (2,563) are supplied direct from the public supply.

(b) **Drainage and Sewerage**

There are no changes to report in the sewage system. The Broad Cut area is the only part unsewered and for various reasons this is impracticable. There are 24 houses affected.

(c) **Housing**

Though the waiting list for Council houses is still substantial, the 60 new homes built during the year have enabled considerable reduction to be made in the numbers of those whose need was greatest.

Five cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year and four others came to light.

Demolition Orders were obtained on three houses and they were demolished. There are now approximately 85 houses left which could be dealt with in this way.

SECTION D  
PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF NOTIFIABLE  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Cases notified during 1950:—

	0—1 years	1—3 years	3—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	Over 25 years	No. of cases	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever .....	1	3	1	6	1	1		13	11
Whooping Cough .....	3	9	11	11				34	
Measles .....	3	7	18	7	1			36	
Pneumonia .....			1	1			4	6	
Erysipelas .....				1			6	7	
Puerperal Pyrexia .....							1	1	

The District was fortunate this year in experiencing a general decrease in the commoner infectious diseases with the exception of whooping cough. The trials recently conducted under the auspices of the Medical Research Council for the purpose of finding the most effective vaccine for this disease have been more fruitful than was expected earlier.

We are now awaiting the time, which should not be very far ahead, when a potent vaccine is available for general use.

#### **Diphtheria Immunisation**

During the year 57 children received a full immunising course and 123 children received reinforcing doses.

The total number of children under 15 years of age who have completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1950, is 943.

This represents 54 per cent. of the child population.

### Vaccination

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows:—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	1
1— 5 years	...	...	...	...	1
5—15 years	...	...	...	...	2
Over 15 years	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total					5
					—

### Tuberculosis

New cases were notified as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total
Pulmonary	4	1	5
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—

The following cases were removed from the Register during the year:—

	M.	F.	Total
Pulmonary	3	3	6
Non-Pulmonary	1	0	1

Cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year were:—

	M.	F.	Total
Pulmonary	9	8	17
Non-Pulmonary	1	3	4

### Food poisoning

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning.



NOTES

## NOTES



Urban District of Horbury

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1950



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

To the Chairman and Members of the Horbury Urban District  
Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1950.

During this year of uncertainty, with an ever-increasing race between wages and costs, the Department has endeavoured to maintain and expand its activities in the field of Public Health. In this respect, the re-housing of families living under insanitary and difficult conditions has been the highlight of the year. With the rapid extension of the Manorfields estate has come the opportunity to help many of those applicants who have been visited regularly over a long period with a view to maintenance of property and carrying out of essential repairs. The economic position regarding private houses, with rentals at a controlled standstill and building repair costs soaring, has become steadily worse during the year and an increasing number of owners of old property are voluntarily undertaking not to re-let houses for human habitation as the cost of repairs is out of all proportion to the letting value.

The clean handling of food for sale campaign has gone steadily forward and a further improvement has been noted in these premises.

An increased interest by the general public in atmospheric pollution has been a welcome feature and the notification of premises to be dealt with for pest destruction has been most stimulating and encouraging.

It is with pleasure that I record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and Council. Only in such a spirit of co-operation can the best work be achieved.

### SECTION E SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Summary of inspections made during the year					
Nuisances, housing, and revisits	...	...	...	...	1815
Butchers' and food shops	...	...	...	...	234
Choked drains and drainage works in progress	...	...	...	...	140
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	60

Factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	...	70
Filthy and verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	46
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	21
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	39
Inspections of pigs	...	...	...	...	...	
Milk Supply:—						
Samples for methylene blue test	...	...	...	...	...	3
Samples for tuberculosis test	...	...	...	...	...	3
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	23
Rats and mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	621
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	...	...	82
Refuse collection	...	...	...	...	...	60
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	120
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water Supply:—						
Samples for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	9
						3374

## WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	27
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	20
Defective ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	93
Rat and mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	13
Nuisance from foul smell	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	13
Absence of water closet	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	9
Breaches of Meat Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breaches of Factories Act, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective doors	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective kitchen ranges, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bed bug and cockroach infestations	...	...	...	...	...	16
Absence of water closet drain	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	22

Defective water closet basins	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	7
Flooded cellars	...	...	...	...	5
Absence of inspection chamber	...	...	...	...	11
Defective or choked eaves gutter	...	...	...	...	13
Absence of sufficient light	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sink	...	...	...	...	6
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	16
Defective wallplaster	...	...	...	...	13
Insanitary sink surround	...	...	...	...	4
Defective water closet cistern	...	...	...	...	1
Defective sink waste pipe	...	...	...	...	4
Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	3
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	7
Defective inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty piggeries	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	1
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	7
Breaches of Milk and Dairies Order	...	...	...	...	13
Absence of sufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	5
Defective cesspools	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	3
Breaches of Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	17
					<hr/> 431 <hr/>

WORK CARRIED OUT ON COUNCIL HOUSES UNDER  
THE SUPERVISION OF THE SURVEYOR FROM  
JANUARY, 1950, TO DECEMBER, 1950

Defective eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	31
Leaking roofs	...	...	...	...	45
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	13
Broken clothes posts	...	...	...	...	22
Defective gates and fences	...	...	...	...	12
Defective taps	...	...	...	...	37
Defective washers	...	...	...	...	61
Broken ball valves	...	...	...	...	73
Leaking waste pipes	...	...	...	...	59
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	48
Hot water systems	...	...	...	...	15
Draining boards	...	...	...	...	24
Door furniture	...	...	...	...	70



Gas leaks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Defective gas boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Broken plasterwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Defective pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Electrical defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Broken doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sinks (tiles, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
W.C. seats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
W.C. cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
								<hr/> 1007 <hr/>

Of these, 736 have been allocated to contractors and 271 to direct labour.

#### SECTION F REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of refuse is carried out by Council employees under my direction and supervision with the Council's own motor vehicles.

Two vehicles are used solely for this purpose; one seven cubic yard "Bantam" Karrier and one seven cubic yard "Dennis." Both are machines specially designed for refuse collection, having properly constructed metal closing shutters.

A weekly collection is maintained and forms the basis for an organised "beat" system, each vehicle being used on a regular day in a set district.

After Bank Holidays a third "Dennis" vehicle is used to make up lost time and the normal collection is usually resumed within two to three days.

The approximate number of receptacles for which the Department is responsible for collection is 2,606 ashbins, 7 ashpits, 16 pail closets, 8 privies and 8 cesspools.

The whole of the township's refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Sand and Gravel Tip, Horbury Junction. A small destructor is situated on this tip and old bedding, etc., is disposed of here.



Labour difficulties still exist, although there has been a tendency for improvement recently. Very few complaints have been received considering that ashbins have been emptied on 122,000 occasions and in all cases complaints are investigated and remedied.

The work has increased with the extension of Manorfields estate and will continue to increase for some time to come.

The municipal ashbin scheme adopted by the Council has worked well and saved a considerable number of re-visits and complaints. The ashbins provided by the Council in accordance with British Standard Specification 792/47 had to be varied slightly with the prohibition of galvanising, and aluminium ashbins of the same weight were substituted.

In a number of cases the attention of occupiers had to be drawn to the deposit of liquid in ashbins. The deterioration of metal caused by such misuse cannot be over-emphasised.

The maintenance of vehicles has been carefully supervised throughout the year and wherever possible the cost of repairs has been kept to a minimum without sacrificing the efficiency of the work carried out.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL FOR THE YEAR 1950-1951

							£	s.	d.
Hired haulage									
Licences									
Insurances									
Petrol and oils									
Tools and equipment									
Repairs and renewals									
	Transport						445	0	0
Disinfectant	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0	0
Tipping charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	0
Protective clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Cesspool emptying	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Rent, rates and water	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	0	0
Bath tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
							699	0	0
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	2226	0	0
							£2925	0	0



WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE

Month	Ashspits	Weight T. C. Q.			Ashbins	Weight T. C. Q.			Total W'ght T. C. Q.		
1950											
April ..	26	6	10	0	8396	175	6	0	181	16	0
May ..	66	16	0	0	13150	234	0	0	250	0	0
June ..	33	8	5	0	7019	147	3	0	155	8	0
July ..	44	11	0	0	8889	187	12	0	198	12	0
August ..	52	13	0	0	13065	268	19	0	281	19	0
September	48	12	0	0	9465	184	16	0	196	16	0
October ..	60	15	0	0	11266	230	0	0	245	0	0
November	49	12	5	0	9248	197	13	0	209	18	0
December	43	10	15	0	11018	220	15	0	231	10	0
1951											
January	45	11	5	0	10309	222	0	0	233	5	0
February	43	11	15	0	9511	192	15	0	203	10	0
March ..	47	10	15	0	10533	216	5	0	223	0	0
	556	138	10	0	122169	2477	4	0	2615	14	0



A Salvage Drive commences in Horbury

SECTION G  
SALVAGE

In my last Annual Report I stressed the need for continuing the salvage of waste paper and expressed the opinion that this year would see a better financial return. In the case of Horbury, all expenses were cleared and a profit of



£81 was made. In actual fact, the turning point came towards the end of the financial year and what would seem fantastic prices are now being paid for waste paper.

This section has now become outstanding and I am confident that the Annual Report for 1951-52 will show a profit ten times greater than in this Report.

After all the publicity given to waste paper salvage, I am amazed to find that there are still some residents who do not realise that any profit goes to the relief of the rates. Any profit made is definitely shown as a credit when making out the Annual Estimates and is offset against expenditure.

As shown in the following photographs waste paper is an essential raw material in peace or in war and saving this should become a matter of habit with every resident.

Other forms of salvage continue to show a drop in tonnage collected, especially in the case of kitchen waste, and although the Council have approached the Ministry to remove compulsory collection they have been unsuccessful and this is still a financial loss to the Council.

#### SALVAGE COLLECTION

					T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	...	...	...	...	90	9	0	613	14	1
Rags	...	...	...	...	7		1	8	7	1
Kitchen waste	...	...	...	...	37	1	0	92	18	2
Scrap metal	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	15	9	3
String	...	...	...	...		3	3	1	6	7
					133	5	2	£731	15	2
Plus increased collection bonus for waste paper								18	10	0
								£750	5	2

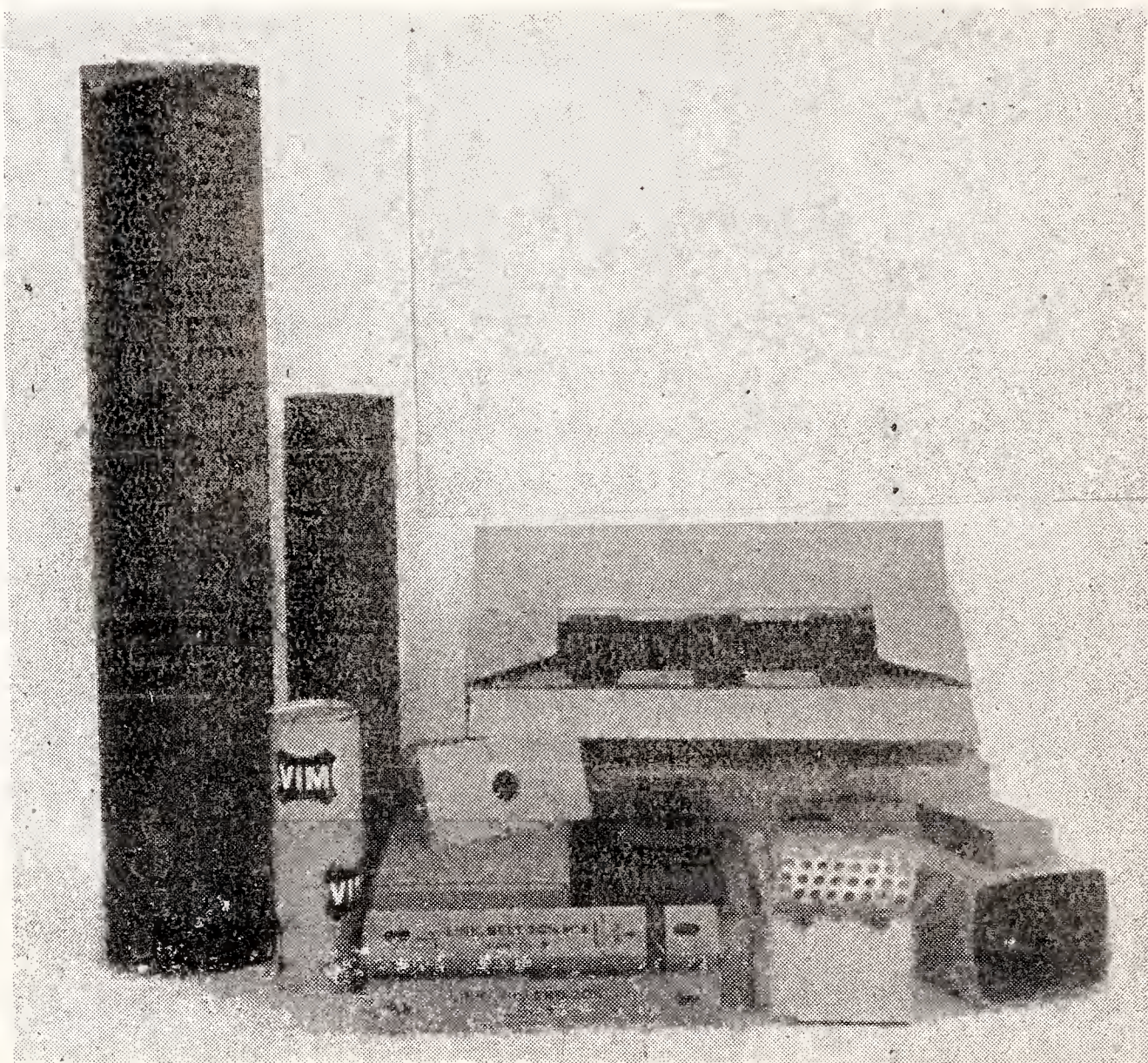
#### SALVAGE EXPENDITURE

							£	s.	d.
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	0	0
Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	0	0
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
							102	0	0
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	0	0
Total							£669	0	0





Cardboard boxes for foodstuffs and other essential goods made from the fibres obtained from wastepaper



Cylinders for protecting shells and boxes for small calibre ammunition, now being made from cardboard produced from wastepaper. These are for stores needed under the defence programme. The size of the cylinders can be judged from the civilian cleansing container

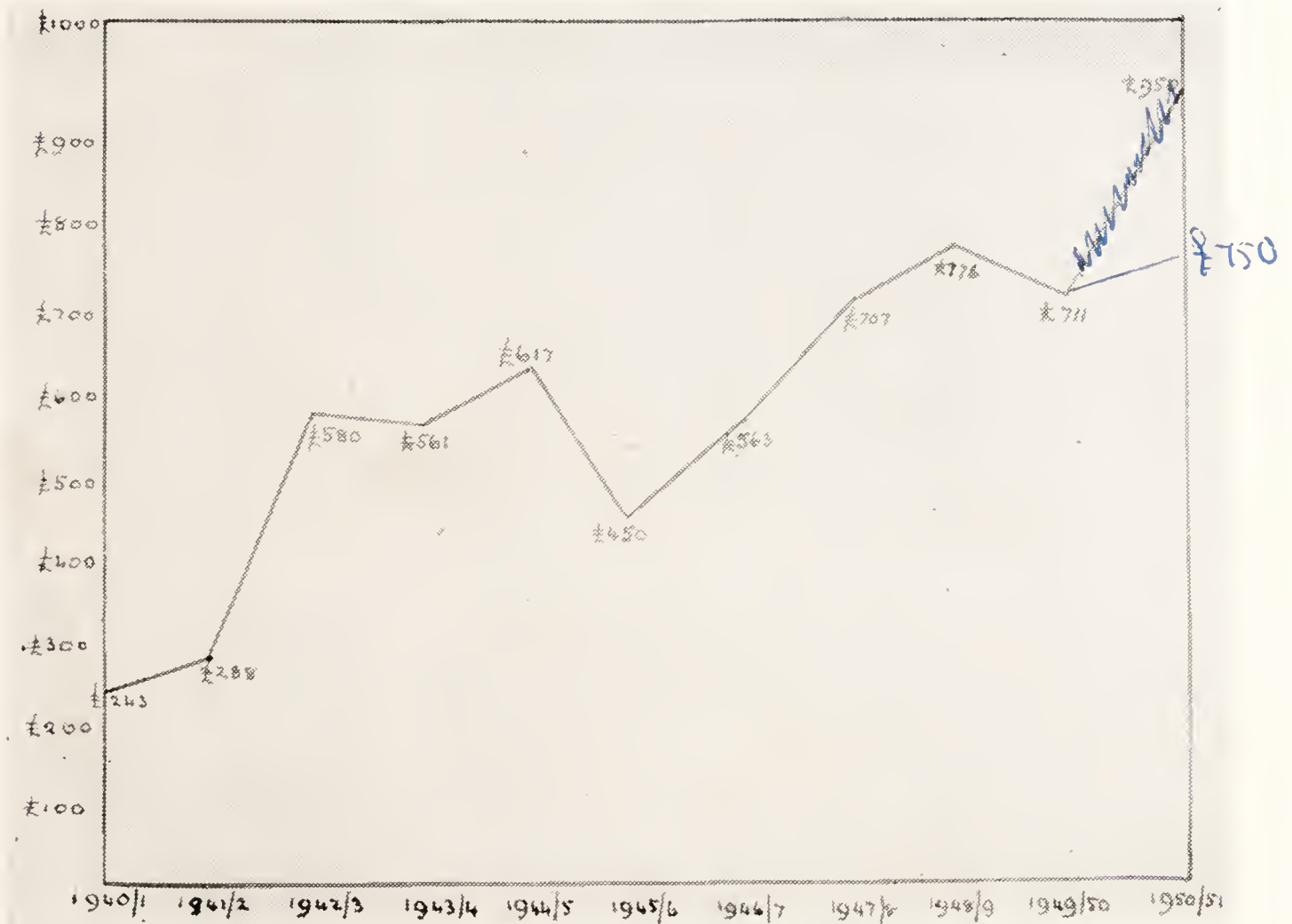


## SALVAGE ANALYSIS

Month	Waste Paper T. C. Q.	Kitchen Waste T. C. Q.	Rags C. Q.	Scrap Metal T. C. Q.	String C. Q.
1950					
April ..	9 2 5	2 6 3			
May ..	4 13 0	4 9 2	2 1		1 2
June ..	9 15 2				
July ..	5 4 1	4 13 2		1 16 0	
August ..	4 19 3	2 3 2			
September	10 6 2	3 1 0			
October ..	5 12 0	2 15 1	2 2	1 9 0	1 2
November	9 19 3	1 19 2			
December	5 1 1	3 5 3	1 1		
1951					
January	10 4 3	3 5 2		1 19 0	
February	5 6 3	3 13 1			
March ..	10 2 1	2 8 2	1 1		3
	90 9 0	37 1 0	7 1	5 4 0	3 3

GRAPH SHOWING VALUE OF SALVAGE COLLECTED  
FROM OUTBREAK OF WAR TO PRESENT DAY

Total—£6,246.



SECTION H  
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD  
**The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949**

Number of retail milk sellers registered—14.

**The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949**

Number of licences in force for:—

	Dealers	Supplementary
Tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)	5	1
Pasteurised milk ... ..	1	1
Sterilised milk ... ..	4	0

**The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949**

Number of licences in force for:—

	Dealers	Supplementary
Accredited milk ... ..	2	—

Ten inspections were made to retailers for the purpose of taking samples and inspecting for cleanliness. The supervision of milk production is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and I have no knowledge of any routine inspections of farms having been made since these Acts came into force on 1st October, 1949. Such a state of affairs hardly requires comment.

**Methylene Blue Test**

Three samples of ungraded milk from retailers in the district were submitted for bacteriological examination and the Methylene Blue Time Reduction Test. All proved satisfactory.

**Test for the Presence of Tubercle Bacilli**

All samples were examined for the presence of tuberculosis and proved negative.

**Meat and Other Foods**

Licensed slaughterhouses ... ..	2
Registered slaughterhouses ... ..	2

Owing to the Government control of slaughtering these premises have not been used during the year under review.

Meat allocated and inspected at Wakefield is brought to the Co-operative Slaughterhouse, Queen Street. This centre is used as a sub-allocation point, where each butcher collects his allocation. Regular visits are made and the meat is again inspected before it is removed to the shops.

The supply has been regular and considering the shortage of meat the quality has been reasonable on the whole.



In no case was it found necessary to make any seizure of unsold food or diseased meat but the following, which upon examination were found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption, were surrendered to me and destroyed.

The total weight of unsound food was 418½lbs.

- 1 pig's lungs—2lbs.
- 2 pigs' kidneys—2lbs.
- 1 pig's lungs—2½lbs.
- 1 tin carrots—1lb. 13ozs.
- 1 tin strawberry jam—1½lbs.
- 2 tins grapes—3lbs. 12ozs.
- 1 tin pineapple—1lb. 4ozs.
- 5¼ stones flour
- 12ozs. Danish butter.
- 8 tins meat and gravy—10lbs.
- 4 tins Grade 1 salmon—4lbs.
- 2 tins diced carrots—4lbs.
- 5 tins peaches—10lbs.
- 1 tin dressed crab—½lb.
- 1 tin beans—1lb.
- 1 tin golden syrup—2lbs.
- 1 tin pilchards—14ozs.
- 3 tins plums—6lbs.
- 4 tins pease—4lbs.
- 11 tins tomatoes—11lbs.
- 3 tins rabbit—3lbs.
- 6 tins evaporated milk—6lbs.
- 5 tins peas—5lbs.
- 40lbs. chocolate truffles.
- 150lbs. hindquarter beef (English).
- 2 tins Grade 3 salmon—1lb.
- 1 tin sardines—½lb.
- 2 tins cranberries—2lbs.
- 2 sheep's plucks—6lbs.
- 18 tins luncheon meat—18lbs.
- 1 tin grapes—1lb. 18ozs.
- 1 tin apples—1lb.
- 1 tin condensed milk—1lb.
- 16½lbs. prunes.
- 8½lbs. figs.
- 1 tin tomato juice—10ozs.
- 2 tins beans—2lbs.
- 3 tins soup—3lbs.
- 1 tin Nestle's milk—1lb.
- 6 packets pastry mix—4½lbs.
- 4 tins meat and gravy—5lbs.
- 1 tin baked beans—1lb.

**Meat and Retail Vehicles**

Butchers' shops ... ..	15
Retail meat vehicles ... ..	5

**Livestock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Act, 1940**

69 pigs were slaughtered under license from the Ministry of Food at a licensed slaughterhouse, and were examined for the owners.

These included pigs slaughtered from a large factory canteen club.

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933**

Seventeen licences are recorded in the register; this Act is strictly observed and a humane killer is used for the slaughter of all pigs.

**SECTION I****Food and Drugs Act, 1938**

During the year 1950 the following samples were purchased in the District by the County Inspector and submitted for analysis in accordance with the provisions of the above Act:—

Milk		Drugs		Other foods	
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
22	0	2	0	0	0

**Registration of Food Premises**

Numbered registered for the manufacture of preserved and pressed food ... ..	8
Number registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream ... ..	3
Numbered registered for the sale of ice cream	17

**Bakehouses**

Number on register ... ..	8
---------------------------	---

Twenty-one visits were made to these premises during the year. Co-operation from the occupiers has been good and every effort has been made to give the public a clean and nourishing food.

**Fish Fryers**

Number on register ... .. 11

Ten visits were made to these premises and they were found to be very satisfactory.

In particular an improvement has been noted in the quality of the cooking fat and the quality of the fish has been excellent. A further extension of properly lined and constructed fish boxes for delievry has been a great inducement to have these properly cleaned before returning to the suppliers.

**Ice Cream**

Ice cream is manufactured at three premises, at two by the hot mix method, and at one by the cold mix method..

Thirty-nine visits have been made to these premises and three samples were taken.

**Public Houses**

Ten visits were made to public houses and licensed premises, and apart from limewashing of w.c. buildings, were found to be satisfactory.

**General—Food Shops**

An improvement has been noted in all food shops generally.

Personal hygiene is the foundation of hygienic food handling and has been stressed both locally and on a national basis. Personal hygiene does not only mean clean habits but a positive attitude of mind which regards cleanliness as a good and desirable state; something worthwhile achieving. Here then is ideal material for education in school. The child of today is the possible food handler of tomorrow and its mental training can be formed to the correct outlook in later life.

To my mind, it is not only essential to produce good clean food, but to serve it in an appetising and palatable manner. Here I think we have much to learn in cafes and restaurants.

## SECTION J FACTORIES

Fifty mechanical and twenty-six non-mechanical factories are on the register in the district, composed of the following:—

**Mechanical Power**

Printers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Automobile engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
General engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Joiners ... ..	6
Mining engineer ... ..	1
Rug manufacturer ... ..	1
Bakehouses ... ..	5
Leather goods makers ... ..	4
Food preparation premises ... ..	8
Oil refinery ... ..	1
Shoddy manufacturer ... ..	1
Mungo manufacturer ... ..	1
Blacksmith ... ..	1
Upholsterer ... ..	1
Rug material manufacturer ... ..	1
Sports goods manufacturers ... ..	1
Dressmaker ... ..	1
Sheet metal worker ... ..	1
Wagon repairer ... ..	1
Wool spinners ... ..	2
Cloth dyer ... ..	1
Wire spring maker ... ..	1
Watch repairer ... ..	1
Fireplace maker ... ..	1
Railway wagon and coach-body builder ... ..	1
Plumber ... ..	1
Total 50	

#### Non-Mechanical Power

Cycle repairers ... ..	2
Boot and shoe repairers ... ..	6
Stonemason ... ..	1
Plumbers ... ..	3
Rag sorter ... ..	1
Printer ... ..	1
Sports goods maker ... ..	1
Dressmaker ... ..	1
Baker ... ..	1
Upholsterer ... ..	1
Painters and decorators ... ..	5
Tailors ... ..	3
Total 26	

Seventy inspections have been made under the Factories Act, 1937, and the following defects dealt with:—

Dirty bakehouse walls ... ..	2
Dirty water closet compartment ... ..	1
Absence of artificial lighting ... ..	1
Water closet not marked as to sex ... ..	1
Absence of intervening ventilated space between w.c. and workshop ... ..	1
Total 6	



## SECTION K

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Practically the whole of the sanitary conveniences in connection with residential and business premises in the district are on the water carriage system, with the exception of the small number of 16 pail closets and three covered middens, which are inconvertible owing to the fact that they are situated in outlying parts of the district where sufficient sewers are not available.

The total number of water closets in use in the district is approximately:—

Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2558
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
							2860

One hundred and forty-eight houses have more than one water closet.

The public conveniences have been cleaned out daily and apart from those at the Green Park entrance have been used with less nuisance than in previous years.

## SECTION L

### HOUSING

#### Horbury Statistics, 1950

Number of dwelling houses in the district	...	...	2533
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	..		18
Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:			
(1) (a) Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	232
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose			715
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	14
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose			84



(3) Number of dwelling houses requiring further action:

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..            | 85 |
| (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... .. | 0  |

**Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	162
--	-----

**Action under Statutory Powers during the year**

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... .. | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—        |   |
| (a) by owners ... ..   | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority ... ..  | 0 |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—                |   |
| (a) By owners ... ..  | 3 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..  | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation ... .. | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ... ..                      | 3 |
| (3) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... ..                                  | 3 |

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—							
Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

#### **Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding**

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	6
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...				6
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...				24½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases						25

#### **New Houses**

Number of new houses provided during the year:—

By the Local Authority:

Permanent type	...	...	...	...	...	60
Temporary type	...	...	...	...	...	0
By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	6

#### **Housing Act, 1949**

Any action in connection with Section 20, "Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation	...	...	...		0
--	-----	-----	-----	--	---

#### **Remarks**

In addition, 67 housing applications were investigated, a visit being made to the premises in each case.

Once again the Housing Chairman and Committee have been tireless in their efforts to see rapid progress on the Council Housing Estate.

This progress has been very apparent and I know it is in no small measure due to the personal drive and encouragement given by the Chairman.



During the year 1950 a total of sixty houses were erected and the question of flats has now become reality. I feel sure that these flats will cover the urgent need of those not requiring a three-bedroomed house and it is the hope of the House Letting Committee that soon will come the turn of the childless couple, who through no fault of their own have waited patiently during the re-housing of the urgent family cases.

A small sub-committee deals with the letting of houses and whilst it is realised that every applicant cannot be satisfied, each case is dealt with fairly and after a full submission of facts is discussed in detail before allocation takes place.

More than ever before, finance is proving a controlling factor. Not only has the future tenant to consider the rental, but with additional rooms to furnish and maintain it is not surprising to find some real cases of housing need hesitant as to whether or not they can accept this new responsibility.



“Gregory” Flats - comprising 4 flats in one block



The following table shows the up-to-date position of the housing application registers:—

Reg. No.	No. of	
	Applications	Applications
	22/8/50	22/9/50
1. Overcrowding numerical ... ..	12	7
2. Overcrowding sexual and insuffi- cient bedroom accommodation ... ..	13	15
3. Young persons in lodgings ... ..	183	89
4. Lodging in Horbury, general ... ..	7	7
4A. Aged persons for bungalows and two-bedroomed types ... ..	32	46
5. Applications from persons residing outside the area and employed in Horbury ... ..	161	207
6. Applications from persons employed outside the district and residing outside the district ... ..	101	124
7. Applications in general ... ..	255	94
	<hr/> 764	<hr/> 589

## SECTION M

### PETROLEUM ACTS

There are twenty-three premises in the Urban District licensed for the storage either of petroleum spirit or mixtures in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Consolidation Acts, 1928 and 1936, viz.: twenty-one for the storage of petroleum spirit and two for the storage of cellulose paint.

A comprehensive survey was made of these premises during the year and a register compiled showing a site plan for each of the premises with the position of the storage tank defined.

Twenty-one of the premises store the spirit in underground steel tanks fitted with pumps, while on the remaining premises the spirit or mixtures are kept in steel drums stored in specially constructed fire-proof above-ground stores.

The total number of gallons of petrol involved is 19,800.

### CANAL BOATS

In accordance with Part 10 of the Public Health Act, 1936, I herewith submit my report on the administration of the said Act and regulations for the year 1950.

No canal boat is registered in the Urban District, the part of the canal passing through the district being only a few hundred yards and situated at the extreme boundary of our area. During periodical visits to the canal banks only day boats were seen, i.e., boats that are not used as dwellings which carry cargoes of coal, etc., only short distances. The number of boats passing through the district has not increased.

Inspection is a difficult matter as the boats do not stop on our portion of the canal for the discharge of cargoes or other purposes.

SECTION N  
PESTOLOGY

Twenty-two complaints were received concerning infestations with bed bugs, cockroaches, etc. An increasing number of properties with furniture beetle infestations was notified, which was partly due to information issued from the Department concerning the destruction which can be caused by these pests.

All the latest methods of treatment with insecticides are used and the results have been very satisfactory.

**Disinfection of Premises**

The disinfection of all premises after cases of infectious disease is carried out after removal of the patients to the Isolation Hospital or after recovery if nursed at home, the method used being formaldehyde vapour.

Premises were also disinfected after deaths from other causes.

Number of houses disinfected after infectious disease	11
Number of houses disinfected after death from other causes	5

SECTION O  
RODENT CONTROL

The number of individual complaints received was sixteen, fourteen concerning rats and two concerning mice. In all cases the premises were visited and action taken. One of the infestation of mice occurred in a factory canteen and involved considerable work before the mice were exterminated.



A 10 per cent. test treatment was carried out on the Council's sewers. Nineteen manholes were baited and as a result of the takes it was decided to bait a further 61 manholes. Over the larger number of manholes the take was very small and no major infestation was found.

The Sewage Works were also tested and were treated from time to time as any infestation was noted.

Once again private house infestations occurred mainly where poultry was kept, and one of the common causes was the insufficient height of the hen houses and huts from the ground.

The treatment of corn stacks in the area was closely watched. During threshing time the enclosure of the stack with wire netting was enforced and the following photograph shows a "kill" of 117 rats after one day's threshing. This particular farmer has now taken out a contract with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for continual treatment by their infestation department.



117 Rats destroyed in one "kill"



## SECTION P

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The research station situated in Horbury is operated by the Health Department and covers the Ossett Borough, Wakefield Rural District and Horbury Urban District.

At Carr Lodge Park are situated the deposit gauge, lead peroxide apparatus and rainwater gauge. The smoke filter is installed at the Sewage Works, Horbury Junction.

Daily readings are taken on the rainwater gauge and smoke filter and monthly samples are submitted to the Public Analyst at Bradford.

The following tables show the results recorded. In the case of the sulphur deposit gauge and the grit deposit gauge, these have only been in operation since 1st February, 1950, and the smoke filter since June 1st, 1950.

	Sulphur Deposit Mgs./1,000 sq. cms.	Grit Deposit Tons per square mile	Atmospheric smoke pollution Mgs./cubic metre
February .....	15.3	15.73	—
March .....	13.6	8.04	—
April .....	9.0	15.17	—
May .....	7.5	9.9	0.123
June .....	14.6	7.62	0.076
July .....	6.3	12.28	0.079
August .....	4.9	8.35	0.035
September ....	4.6	14.93	0.09
October .....	11.3	9.4	0.159
November ....	20.1	14.4	0.311
December ....	16.4	9.02	0.371

The total grit deposit for the 11 months was 124.89 tons per square mile.

## RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1950

	Rain fall in inches	No. of days on which rain fell
January .....	1.44	9
February .....	4.14	14
March .....	1.81	11
April .....	2.86	13
May .....	1.43	12
June .....	0.67	9
July .....	1.64	10
August .....	3.28	17
September .....	2.33	20
October .....	1.02	10
November .....	3.94	17
December .....	1.47	17
Totals .....	26.08	164

The heaviest daily fall was on the 23rd March, when 1.11 inches fell.

## PERSONAL

In conclusion I wish to accord my thanks to my assistant, Mr. R. Burfield, for the conscientious and loyal manner in which he has carried out his duties, and to the Officers of the Council who have been most helpful and co-operative during the year.

I am Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

E. F. RICHLEY,  
Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.

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